OUR CITY AFFAIRS. FIRST MESSAGE OF MAYOR JOHN A.

WAGENER.

An Interesting and Encouraging Doccument.

CHARLESTON, January 8, 1872.

Gentlemen of the City Council—It is made the duty of the Mayor to render a report to the City Council of the Agor to render a report to the Council of the condition of the city the Council of the condition of the city and of the various departments of the municipal service, and with such suggestions and recommendations as may be conducive to the public welfare or may tend to the advancement of our common prosperity. I should have much preferred that my predecesor had made a report at the termination of his administration, for I shall now either have to leave many of the at the termination of his administration, for I shall now either have to leave many of the occurrences of the past year unmentioned, or run the risk of being unjust to him and the late Council, which I desire to avoid. You will, therefore, pardon me when I confine my proper to the matters of they now are report to the matters as they now are, and not report to the matters as they now are, and not as I found them, and when I base my recommendations and plans rather upon our present prospects than upon the prospects of six months ago, I trust I shall be able to show that good old Charleston has never a need to despair nor to blush with shame at the necessity of repudiation; that she is neither bankrupt nor decreptd for want of materials of an the these steptiffs, but that she is nossessed of rupt nor decrepid for want of materials of an abundant vitality; but that she is possessed of all the elements of a vigorous and onward march, and of a generous development. If her march, and of a generous development is the control of the energy of of citizens will only combine with a little energy and a few temporary sacrifices, which the pub-

lic good demands.
Our administration has been endowed with our administration has been endowed with a great and sacred trust. We have started with the confidence of the most enlightened and most respectable portion of the community, and I feel assured that the gentlemen of the Council are honestly determined to respond to it. But you cannot do it all. The honor, welfare, peace and prespective of the por to it. But you cannot up an it is an incompanied of the city depend more upon the collective than upon the individual efforts of the citizens. Whilst I then admonish you to be unselfish, patriolic, untiring and progressive in your official capacity, I do most earnestly beseech cut tellow citizens generally to add and sustain our fellow citizens generally to aid and sustain us in the measures which our common mother, the brave and pure old "City by the Sea, shall require for regeneration, incre renewed dignity and happiness. The renewed dignity and happiness. The prompt payment of taxes and licences, the faithful observance of law and order, the generous abnegation of selfish interests, and the willing sacrifices of local advantages, the kindly acknowledgment of the meritorious efforts of their public servants, and the manly abstinence from censoriousness and fault-findings, are encouragements which the people should afford us, and which will assuredly lead us on to a glorious success. to a glorious success.

I.-OUR FINANCES. I.—OUR FINANCES.

The public credit of Charleston, surely, is not unimpaired, but it is not beyond recovery if the people are wise enough and willing to evince determination and energy in the cause of right and justice, and frown down all talk and attempts at repudiation. Various schemes have been submitted for the removal of our municipal embarrasaments and for the re-establishment of our financial status by public-spirited citizens, but no determinate action has ever followed. The most dangerous and most injurious are those that, by one ous and most lojurious are those that, by one plea or another, seek to lead the public mind to the conviction that we are unable to re deem our obligations, and that we are not in duty bound to make the effort to pay, but rather to resist their binding force. Charleston is a commercial community. Is there a merchant that does not understand that a high financial character of their community i the most solid base of their credit abroad Repudiation is a blotch upon the character of Aepudiation is a Dioten upon the ensacter of a people which can never be erased. It will fill commerce, enterprise, and will forever prevent general progress and development, Even to hint at it is intal, is like a worm that, Even to hint at it is latal, is like a worm that, insignificant at first, finally destroys every vitality. It is sinful, because the Lord has blessed us with a position in the marts of the world which has every advantage, and is an world which has by our own will and ener assurance itself that by our own will and ener gy we may overcome all difficulties, because the resources are within our reach that insure ine resources are within our reach that insure us not only competency, but riches and power if we are iminded to employ them. Charleston has been ridden by a curse. Let us filing it away! The curse of a sentimental cry of misery, for which in reality never a cause or excuse existed! With our present rate of taxation we are entirely solvent. And we are not over-taxed. New our present rate of taxation we are entirely solvent. And we are not over-taxed. New York ra'e; at 2.90, Baltimore at 2.80, and most Northern commercial cities exceed our rate of two per ceat. Even our enterprising and prosperous Southern neighbor—City of Savannah—rates 1‡. Charleston, full of enterprise and energy, with thirty millions of property and a commerce of near fifty millions, may smile at her five millions debt. Charleston, full of croakers, repudiators and quondam saviours of the people and going Charleston, full of croakers, repudiators and quondam saviours of the people and going into bankruptcy would be doomed to destruction. Calcago, our great enemy, has lost six times the whole value of Charleston and sixty times the amount of our public debt in one night. Chicago was in asnes, but never in despair. In 1838 Charleston lost six millions in two days. Then the whole taxable property amounted to only about fitteen millions. The people did not despair then, nor talk of repudiation. There was energy and life in the community, and ten years later the taxable property amounted to twenty millions, the ble property amounted to twenty millions, the city was rebuilt, and the population had in-creased ten thousand souls. Only let us have city was rebuilt, and the population had in-creased ten thousand souls. Only let us have the same heart now, the same energy the same life, and in ten years our city shall not only be rebuilt, but our taxable property shall amount to forty millions and our population to seventy thousand. Our debt will disap-

It is a mistaken notion that taxes will kill a community. It has never yet been done. It is the want of enterprise, the demoralization of the people, the want of employment. The want of enterprise creates the want of employment; both are the result of croakerism, that seeks relief in repudiation. In rare instances there have been natural causes of decline in communities, but not one such cause can really be found in Charleston. Our resources have not decreased, but on the contrary they have rather experienced an important increase. not decreased, but on the contrary they have rather experienced an important increase. Our staples are more valuable now than twenty years ago. A new staple article has been added, of which twenty years ago we knew nothing. All and other relations have only experienced a change for the better, if we have the sense and determination to mould and develop them. And what is required to spring up into a new and higher life but only a vigorous and courageous effort for the public good, and a lively and hopeful belief in the possibility of regeneration, together with a moral conviction of the ridicule and disgrace of repudiating measures. We want to recur possibility of regeneration, together with a moral conviction of the ridicule and disgrace of repudiating measures. We want to recur to the high and great standard of our former honorable public faith. A community is built up when all are aiming at the common good, and are ready to make every reasonable temporary sacrifice to effect the same. A community is destroyed when all are striving to make out of the wreck the last personal profit, and are ever ready to sacrifice the public and each invividual to their personal gain. What could Charleston be worth if all forsake her? What could all her houses, lots and lands be worth if all want to consume and no one wants to contribute and build up? Our clizens must no longer look by hundreds to public patronage, but to their energy for prosperity. Our city must no longer feed the indigent by thousands, but must find employment, and make industrial pursuits for them all. What public could afford to be a general dispensary and aimanuse? Supposing every ment, and make industrial pirsuits for them all. What public could afford to be a general dispensary and aimaiouse? Supposing every individual, rich and poor, high and low, should reverse the prevailing sentiment, should scorn and be too proud to make profit out of the city, to sceept the pittance from the public, and, on the contrary, should earnestly and hopefully adopt the principle of doing all in his power for the common good, and towards a common prosperity, and should live up to it, even through suffering and painful sacrifices, could we not build up our community? I am thoroughly convinced of it. And we, the people's trusted representatives, are sacredly duty bound to make the onward move, to impel the downward train into an upward motion, to give new life and a joyful hope to the general spirit that we have met on the verge of despair. We can do it. God will help us. The corner-stone has been let. Our efforts have commenced with a refraction of our expenditures in every depression of the results. have commenced with a reduction of our expenditures in every deprendent, and our appropriations for the expenses of this year may be reduced by over one hundred thousand dollars. Our treasury is now in a healthy condition, our local credit is measurably already restored, we have succeeded in paying off most of our arrears, which were very heavy, and our police, street force and other department expenses are promptly discharged. In a few days we shall be able to begin the payment of our interest, and I trust we shall hereafter never fall to meet our obligations. Our great trouble is the past due stock, which, in

I have prepared several bills for your consideration which I think will meet the case. Firstly, a bill to issue 6 per cent. coupon honds for \$500,000, principal and interest payable in gold. \$500,000, principal and interest payable in gold in New York, to be issued at par for past due stock, or where the holders of the same should be unwilling to make the exchange, to induce our patriotic citizens to subscribe for the same. Secondly, a bill to provide for the gradual extinction of the city debt, by an issue of six per cent, coupon bonds, payable to New York, and expent, from taxation, in in New York, and exempt from taxation, in exchange for stock, and an appropriation annually of \$30,000 to redeem the lowest offerannually of \$30,000 to redeem the lowest offered. Thirdly, a bill to encourage the rebuilding of our waste places by exempting for a term of five years of all improvements of lots and lands. If we can remove the misapprehension that we are unable or unwilling to redeem our stocks, their value will surely advance in the financial market. Resides, I am hension that we are unable or unwilling to redeem our stocks, their value will surely advance in the financial market. Besides, I am sure we can very well get along without taxing our own liabilities, which alone will increase our stock value ten per cent. Our free loan bonds, upon the restoration of this confidence, will advance to nearly par, which will increase their demand for building purposes, especially in view of the exemption from taxation of such improvements. The result will be ageneral remunerative employment for our working people of every degree, and a lively retail trade. The city will not suffer by this arrangement, but taxes will be easily paid, where all is life and activity.

Will our good clitzens make the effort? Council must ask them. Council must appoint committees of the leading men of every class. Public opinion must accept of the measure as an honorable necessity. We have the will, energy and power to build halls and churches, to establish banks, to sustain clubs and societies, and to support public amusements. Why could we not save Charleston? We can do it.

ties, and to support public amusements. We can do and the will do it! Let us be prudent and economical, let us be public spirited and energetic, and Charleston shall, like a phoenix, rise rom her ashes and desolation. But Charleston must remain good and pure. No repudiation! By her own efforts she must rise. She cannot be made responsible for the slime of the specu-lator. But these that have drank her mothermilk, or that have come to her in her pros perity and have been faithful to her in her adversity, they must see to it that no stain attaches to their mother city, the home of their children. Five hunded citizens, if the holders will not consent to exchange their past due stock, each to subscribe for one bond, will do it. That would be a phalanx of hocor, and true nobility, not founded upon misery and the sharp pointed spear, nor bathed in the red blood of human hearts, but upon principles of truth, justice and patriotic sacrifices.

II .- THE CITY TREASURY. The annual report and statement of the The payments for the same period Were..... 98,734 39 Balance on hand 1st January, 1872. 19,449 65 During the year 1871 the city has From real and personal taxes..... From licenses. From all other sources (exclusive 9,827 32 loans)..... In all.....\$712,095 64

THE CITY SHERIFF. On the 7th November, 1871, the sheriff reported in tax execu-tions of 1870 remaining in his office. \$ 36,385 12 Of farms under protest. 2,737 74 Of churches and societies..... laliroads..... In all... The arrears for taxes 1st January, 60,500 00 A committee is now engaged in an exami-

nation of the office. THE CITY ENGINEER. A city engineer is a necessary and useful officer. The present incumbent has been prompt, obliging and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and I deem it my duty to express mylentire satisfaction with his capacity and industry. I had requested of him a report for the information of Council of such matters of improvements as had been in part acted on of improvements as had been in part acted on by the former Council, and would have to be either carried out or abandoned by this ad-ministration. The report will be found com-prehensive. It will include other suggestions which will be valuable as information.

III .- THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT. Under this head will be found the comprehensive report of the city registrar, which, at my request, has been extended somewhat beyond the usual routine, but, I trust, not without profit to the inquiring mind. The hospital institution is almost perfect in its organization and administration, but the Board of Health being now under your consideration for reorganization, I will abstain from any sugges-tions in reference to the same. During the late distressing season of epidemic fevers, great additional duties and responsibilities have been imposed upon the health officers, which I do be leve have been conscientiously responded to. The public has, however, been much exercised by different opinions, mostly in reference to the causes of the epidemic. It has been numerously attributed to the want of proper drainage, and also especially to the non-attention of a large class of our inhabinon-attention of a large class of our inhabitants to the cleanliness, ventilation and policing of their habitations and yards. I am not prepared to argue the case, but have taken steps to have the city put, during the winter season, in a complete state of preparation to encounter the dangerous months, with every confidence and reasonable hope of exemption Our drains are being thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and our sewerage gradually improved. Our sanitary laws will be strictly enforced, of which timely notice has been given, and our citizens of all classes will be held to realize that upon the active co-operation of each in-It is a mistaken notion that taxes will kill a upon the active co-operation of each in-dividual, in the full observance of the muni-cipal regulations, the health and well-being of the entire community depends. Cities cannot the entire community depends. Cities cannot be too severe in the enforcement of sanitary precautions, and especially Southern cities, the inhabitants of which are subject to such a long and protracted season of a cultry and depressive atmosphere. In this connection I may express my regret that many years ago, under a mistaken apprehension, the beautiful trees that shaded our principal thoroughfares were removed. Every effort should be made to encourage and protect the replanting of shade trees, and where the citizens are unable so to do of their own means the corporation so to do of their own means the corporation should supply the deficiency. Indeed, it would seem to me that every street in a Southern city

should be an avenue of live trees.

IV .-- THE STREET DEPARTMENT. Our streets are not in a desirable condition, but we are making the most strenuous efforts for their improvement. I have made diligent inquiries into the values of paving material, and have come to the conclusion that, in our condition, when we are on all sides admonished to be strictly economical, we must confine condition, when we are on all sides admonistred to be strictly economical, we must confine ourselves to the cobble and cracked stones, shells or planking. The cobbles we can easily obtain at a low rate from ballasted vessels, and the larger rocks can be cracked at a small and the larger rocks can be cracked at a small expense; the shells we have in abundance for the cost of hanilog, and the planking, especially of our suburban outlets, can be done as cheaply with us as in any other city. Whilst I am always in layor of the reasonable improvement of our highways and byways, I think that, wherever extensive works are regulred to the content that yield but a small return to the for sections that yield but a small return to the city treasury, the benefited properly-owners should contribute their share. It is now deslived to plank King street above Line, inc street to Rutledge street, Spring street to New Bridge, and Rutledge street from Beaufain to Line street. I favor it all, but the citizens should assist. Our street department works should assist. Our street department works well. I have combined with fit the tidal drain department, and included in its operations the shell road. But I deem it worthy of inquiry, whether the idal drains could not be better and flore economically cleaned by contract, to be supervised by the keeper and inspectors, then as now by the street hands. Our drains generally are cleaned by contract. They were mostly in a most wretched and effluvirus condition, and their cleansing a public necessity. mostly in a most wretched and efflovibles condition, and their cleansing a public necessity.

The lighting of our streets is but imperfectly done, and there is great necessity for an increase of the number of lamps. Light is security. There are at present five hundred and sixty-five lamps in use, which cost the city, per contract, forty-six dollars per annum each. This is more than most other cities are made to pay, and a new contract should be made. In case an equitable agreement cannot be effected, our city institutions, which consume a great quantity of gas, should be supplied with suitable patent generators, which are less expensive. During the last summer I have had personal practical experience that such light is cheap, very readily generated, and as iuminous as the gas of the Charleston works.

V.—THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

V .- THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. great trouble is the past due stock, which, in consequence of the war and subsequent ocurrences, has been allowed to accumulate. The reorganization of our police has given currences, has been anowed to accumulate.

And herein our citizens must help us, and exercise that energy and self-sacrifice for the public good of which I have already spoken.

No repudiation of any kind will be necessary.

been appreciated that we have simply changed the system. The former force consisted of ninety-eight day police and only two night guards. The present-police consists of about lorty-six day and over ninety night guards. Whilst we have reduced the pay of the day force somewhat, we have not reduced the pay of the night guards at all, and yet we have economized the department considerably, and have given employment to a greater number of men. The citizens may judge whether our colice is less efficient than their predecessors. I am well convinced that our policy has been judicious, besides, it was a necessity that we should economize in this department as in all others. No one that has the public good more at heart than private interests and personal predilections will fall to appreciate our mo-

In the Mayor's Court it has been my endeavor to decide justly, but kindly and len-lently. This has also been unkindly animad-verted upon, but our citizens must be-gin to understand that no one can judge a public administration correctly, unless he has a view of the whole situation and can intelligently appreciate the claims, necessities and capacities of all the various classes and conditions of our people. Besides, a fair and reasonable constituency will give time for the trill development of an administrative the full development of an administrative policy, which, if novel and experimental, is based upon good faith, and seeks not to at-tain any private or personal advantage, but the harmony and prosperity of the entire com-

munity.

The special police or detective force has been carefully selected, with a view of having been carefully selected. an onerous and unpleasant routine of duty performed in an honest and unobjectionable manner. As far as I can learn, we have so far succeeded. No serious complaints have been made, and any future cause of complaint will be carefully avoided. The officers have rendered efficient service, and are become active and intelligent every day. I shall en-deavor to encourage them in such well doing, and prevent any misconduct or oppression, that our clizens will learn to respect this hitherto disfavored branch of the public ser-

## VI .- THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This is the favorite institution of Charleston. This is the favorite institution of Charleson, and well deserves all the pride and affection which rewards its services. It now consists of eleven steamers and two hook and ladder companies, manned by over eight hundred efficient and patriotic white men, and seven hand engines, manned by eight hundred and forty-six energetic, public spirited and orderly corty-six energetic, public spirited and orderly colored citizens. Much has been said in favor of a pay department, but whilst such a change might be more economical, it could scarcely be more efficient. And it would be a sorrowful day that should deprive Charleston of her bold firemen—the last link that uninterruptedly connects her present with the past. "Woodman, spare that tree!" The expenses of the department are not unreasonable, and "Woodman, spare that tree!" The expenses of the department are not unreasonable, and I have every confidence that the officers and members, who are all by birth and association intimately connected with the weal and woe of the diy, will, in the spirit of our newly awakened and indispensably necessary economy, make no demands which might induce a greater expenditure than Charleston can aftord. The annual report of the chief having been already published, will not be here inserted.

In 1768 the Provincial Assembly passed an act for building a poorhouse and hospital in Charleston. The oldest ordinance on record of the Council of Charleston. (February, 1796.)
in relation to the poor, recites, section 1, as follows: "That immediately after the passage of this ordinance the intendant of the city, or any of the wardens, the commissioners of the poor, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to take up any person or person and empowered to take up any person or persons that may be found strolling or begging about the city, there to be confined to labor if they are capable thereof." At present our Almshouse has become an institution, not only feather the confined to a present our persons of the confined to the confined t for the keeping and caring for such persons as are helpless, but for the distribution of large charities to such as would be able to provide for themselves if proper employment could be offered them. It should be our object to encourage the development of all kinds of industrial pursuits, and if we would employ only one half of the vast amount which the only one half of the vast amount which the city is made to spend every year for outdoor paupers, in making opportunities for industry, a more lasting and more blessed charity would ensue. By the report of the Almshouse, it will appear that we have nearly sixteen hundred regular outdoor pensioners, and from the loose and unregistered orders which the keeper sent me, and which I have had to audit myself, it appears that there were besides five hundred and eighty seven transient pensioners, of whom three hundred and sixty-lour were grown persons and two hundred and grown persons and two hundred and of the institution number seventy-three. I do not know what to say in the face of such an array of poverty. But I am determined I will not cease to strive, until oar. Almshouse has become an institution where opportunities will be multiplied to make every inmate useful. And I will also strive to encourage manufactories in our midst, great and small, so that employment may be had for old and young, to do away win this demorsilizing beseching of public alms. And I trust in this the Council will aid and assist. There is no deput that great abuses have been suffered to obstitute the council will all and assist. There is no doubt that great abuses have been suffered to exist, but the new board of commissioners are earnestly inquiring into the matter, and will render a more perfect report, after a while, than I am now able to make. In this connection than I am now able to make. In this contection I may be permitted to say, that it might not be improper that the superintendent or principal officers of the city institutio. a should make a requisition, based upon the number of inmates every ten days, for their supplies, which the Mayor should approve before purchases should be made.

VIII .- THE ORPHANHOUSE. In submitting the annual report of this institution, it affords me pleasure to say that the commissioners, whilst liberally applying the noblest of charities, are actuated by the desire to accomplish the greatest and most besire to accomplish. nevolent ends by the most economical means. I have deemed it proper to depart, in this instance also, from the usual routine reports, and the Council will now have a more extensive information, which, if it be of no practical value just now, may be of some use hereafter. IX .- CATHOLIC ORPHANS.

It will appear from the annexed very in-It will appear from the annexed very interesting letter of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch,
that the blessed charity which the city has
appropriated to aid the orphan institution of
the good Sisters has been well applied, and I
trust Charleston shall never be unwilling to
to renew it. I am sure it will need no argument of mine to induce the Council to do that
which is economical, just and right.

X.—THE OLD FOLKS' HOME.

This institution was founded in the year 1857 by an "ordinance to make provision for the support of superannuated and disabled persons of color." A portion of the old Poorhouse was appropriated to the purpose. Shortly after the war the number of these beneficiaries was largely increased, till a few years ago Dr. Robt. Lebby suggested their removal to the present Old Folks' Home, which he had caused to be put in a fit and proper condition to receive them. It will be seen from the report of the keeper that sixty-two old or disabled and poverty-stricken colored people are supported by the city in this praiseworthy charity. The institution having been by a recent ordinance put under the supervision of the commissioners of public lands, will be preserved to its original intention and objects, whilst an effort will be made to extend its usefulness without additional expense to the city, but, perhaps, with enlarged benefits to other public organizations.

XI.—THE PUBLIC CEMETERY. X .- THE OLD FOLKS' HOME.

XI .- THE PUBLIC CEMETERY.

This institution forms part of the public lands known as Potters' Field, and is also controlled by the new board of commissioners, who intend to use the grounds and farm is extending the comforts of the Old Folks' Home. The board recommend that the office of the superintendent be abolished.

XII.—THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution has likewise been united with the supervision of the commissioners of public lands. The object is to make vagrants and offenders of the law useful during their term of punishment, in manual labor of all kinds for which they may be qualified. As soon as we have a little more experience in the working of our plans, and in case it should prove feasible, the correctionary quarters will be removed to the public lands for the closer supervision and readier application of the inmates by the commissioners. I have great hopes that we shall soon be able to prove that correctionary institutions may be made self-supporting; that the city will have to bear the burden of their control only, and not of their maintenance. As soon as the removal is accomplished the building may very properly be converted into another useful institution which the board have under con-This institution has likewise been united properly be converted into another useful in-stitution, which the board have under con-

sideration. XIII .- THE POWDER MAGAZINES.

The State having determined to dispose of The reorganization of our police has given us a larger and more efficient force at a much less cost. Much and violent objection has been expressed against our reduction of the pay of the day police, whilst, nevertheless, the applications for membership of the same have been exceedingly numerous. It has not

cessary that all interests and factories should be on equal terms in the market. The city can be reasonable in her charges for storage, vantage of a river communication and room or the storage of our cobbles, shells, bricks blanks and timber on the wharf and grounds of the magazines, which is a great conveni-ence to us in the street department and improvements. It is true we have paid more for the place than we had at first intended, but it was not the fault of Council.

XIV .- THE PUBLIC PROPERTY. The City of Charleston is rich in the honora-ble sentiments of her children, and even in material means she is not so poor that she And our personal property at.... 8,895,575

In all..... This is exclusive of the estates of the various religious, charitable and educational institutions. In 1860, our real estate alone amounted to something over twenty-five mi amounted to something over twenty-five million dollars, and as soon as prosperity shall begin again to dawn, we may easily reascend to that figure. Last year our real estate had been appraised by a competent board of citizens at something over twenty-two million dollars, but by an imprudent submission to an unwarrantable popular clamor, a general reduction of twenty per cent. was made. I have never been able to appreciate the good of this action; the evil seems to be that we are holding ourselyes up to the world

the good of this action; the evil seems to be that we are holding ourselves up to the world as much poorer than we really are.

Our public property, consisting of our public buildings and lands, amount to about \$600, 000, besides the assets of the sinking fund which are valuable. Both will be reported in detail in special registers hereto annexed, to which reference may be had. But if we were to take into consideration the enormous amounts of capital that our old city has had to expend for her streets, pavements, sewers, drains, and other necessary improvements, we may easily discover that our debt, although it was not contracted especially for those objects altogether, is no more than an equivaent for the benefits which we now enjoy.

XV .- THE UPPER WARDS. It is a mistaken notion that the interests of one section of the city can be different from the interests of the whole. It is a mistaken view that our upper wards do not derive equal benefits from one communal union with the old city, or that they are not equally concerned in our common prosperity. On the contrary, the upper wards will derive greater results from any renewed expanse of our n cipal welfare than the lower city, inasm is the march of improvement naturally as the march of improvement naturally tends that way, and renewed enterprise will there find a more convenient field. But in all conditions of man's affairs, harmony is the chief supporter of all good and useful institutions, more especially in days of difficulty and distress. It has, therefore, been a matter of great concern to me, that just now the project of a number of preminent citizens of the test of a number of prominent citizens of the Neck against their quota of laxation for in-terest of the city debt should have occurred. It seems to me unreasonable and injurious to the public weal. At the time of the annexa-tion, the entire debt of the city did not ex-ceed \$1,062,814 93-100, and the available asceed \$1,062,814 93-100, and the available assets, which were then at par and had accumulated as a sinkingtund, amounted to \$969,395 47-100, nearly enough to extinguish the former. Besides, the city at that time owned, in public property, about the same as now, nearly \$600,000. In all this the Neck became a willing copartner. The taxes, which were collected from the upper wards up to 1860, were expended entirely for their account, and every year the lower wards had to be charged with rended entirely for their account, and every year the lower wards had to be charged with an excess of payments. During the ten years (1850-60) the city treasurer paid for expenses and improvements of Charleston Neck \$873,-252 78, which far exceeded their contributions. All our objectionable railroad subscriptions were made, when the Neck was already an inwere made when the Neck was already an in tegral part of the city, was represented in Council, and voted on the policy. It is cur-ous to me, but it is discouraging, that just at this time, when in our commercial affairs harmony and public spirit are absolutely essential to greet and encourage the dawning light of a to greet and encourage the dawning light of a more hopeful season, so many of our good and really well-meaning citiz-ns should mistake the true highway of success. The farmers may have a better excuse for their action. But even they may find that the law will declare them in the wrong—at all events, that they are damaging their own good. More public improvements will have to be made in their impresses the civility. And partly for their their immediate vicinity, and partly for their immediate convenience, than their taxes will roads be made, that drains and canals be constructed, and that their roads be improved. Their poor must be supported by the city; they have a share in our schools and public institulions. Let us drop our dissensions—let us dis-miss our bickerings; the good of all is the good of each. The arch fiend sows the tares.

I have already said that I am a lively friend should advocate many none public works which now for awhile will have to remain in abeyance. But we may slowly and cautiously move on for the present, and become more enterprising as our foundation grows more secure. It our chizens would only now and then come to our rescue much might be accomplished within the year even with our contracted. cure. If our citizens would only now and then come to our rescue much might be accomplished within the year, even with our contracted resources. Our drainage will have to be completed, plank-roads will have to be made in King street to the lines, and in Line street, Spring street, Rutledge street and Beaufain street; the improvements on East Bay will have to be completed, and Guignard street widened; most of East Bay and Anson street will have to be repaved; Tradd sireet requires to be improved, and King street, from Market to Calhoun, demands extensive repairs. Wards 5 and 7 demand a large share of our attention, and the construction of a causeway, foot of Columbus street to the river, should be commenced, to give a convenient landing to important interests. Formerly our citizens were held to contribute to improvements for their convenience and advantage. If any section would make the start in that direction, I am sure Council would willingly respond. A great and most important improvement both for the Neck and the old city, which I projected during the late war, would be the construction of a canal from the Ashley to the Cooper River. It would facilitate the carriage of produce, wood, lumber, timber, ships' store, and other matters for the market, and besides enable us to initiate a perfect system of drainage at comparatively a small expense. But we dare not think of it just now. Yet I may say, let the Neck rally up in good faith, and old Charleston will be no steppense. But we dare not think of it just now. Yet I may say, let the Neck rally up in good faith, and old Charleston will be no step-

XVI.-IMPROVEMENTS.

mother. In concluding my report, it may not be ir in concluding my report, it may not be irreverent to express a profound gratitude to our Father in Heaven that we have been blessed with many evidences of His favor; that we have had an abundant harvest of success; that the spirit of our people has revived; that good order and friendly feelings have prevailed, and that we may be hopeful of a perfect and harmonious regeneration.

JOHN A. WAGENER, Mayor.

MUSICAL.-The guests at the Mills House were treated last evening to a concert from the splendid brass band of the Third Artillery now stationed in this city. The performers stood around their music stand in the entrance hall, and were heard throughout the house. The band is said to be one of the best in the line.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY .- At the late municipal election in the town of Marion the following Democratic ticket was elected by a handsome majority: C. Graham, intendant. Wardens-P. C. Moody, S. A. Durham, A. Witcover and John Wilcox.

CARPET STEALING .- Toby Brown and Alired Hudson, alias Harrison, were arrested by the detectives on Tuesday evening charged with stealing a carpet from Mr. McKay's auction store in Meeting street. They were brought before the Mayor yesterday morning and ordered to be retained for further exami-

WEEK OF PRAYER-CHANGE OF PLACE,-In view of the increasing attendance on these solemn and profitable services, a larger place of worship is required. Services will accordingly be transferred this afternoon, at four o'clock, to Trinity (Methodist) Church, Hasel street. Subject: Prayer for nations; for all in authority; for peace and good will on earth. Exercises will be conducted by Rev. J. L. Girardeau, D. D., and Rev. J. G. Drayton.

See Second Page for Other Locals.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"I am thinking of getting a Sewing Machine. The Singer is recommended very highly. I believe I will try one of them." "Yes, I have heard Singer's was the best. I have been thinking of getting one, too. Suppose we go down together some day and look at them ?" 'Very well: we will go some day next week.

CHOICE FRUIT .- Mr. Frank Kressel, Jr., has just received from Baracoa, in the best possible condition, a selected cargo of bananas, cocoannts and oranges, which will just meet the wants of lovers of good fruit.

PURCHASERS OF NAVAL STORES are referred to the card of Mr. F. W. Stanland, whose office is opposite the Northeastern Railroad depot. Mr. Stanland has a large experience in this business and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE LARGEST, cheapest and best made Stock, Doors, Windows and Blinds, &c., to be had in the South. A good 3x7 inch and & Door, for \$3 20: Windows and Blinds, complete, 8x10, \$2 75; 10x12, \$3 50; 10x14, \$3 90 per pair. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I. H. Hall & Co., corner East Bay and Market streets, Charleston, S. C. Send jan8

GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s, No. 244 King street: Three cases of 4-4 Black Lustre Alpaca for only 25 cents; Fine Balmoral Skirts 75 cents. the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to janl

ONE DOLLAR WRITING, DESKS .- Superior to any sold heretofore. HASEL STREET BAZAAR, and East BAY NEWS-ROOM.

CHEILLEY'S PARIS-KID GLOVES-every pair warranted. These Gloves will be taken back even after wear, for any imperfections, such as

tearing or ripping.
[Paris, 20 Rue de la Paix.
Paris, 20 Rue de la Paix. DEPOTS London, 53 Regent street.
New York, 929 Broadway.
Boston, 9 Temple Place.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., sole Agents

for Charleston. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT .- We have just received one thousand boxes, each containing

one quire of fine Note Paper and Envelopes to match, (without initial,) also Penholder and Pen. Price 25 cents per box. Hasel Street Bazaar and East Bay News Room. ian3

NOTICE TO TOURISTS .- Stereoscopic views of Charleston and vicinity for sale at the Hasel dec29 street Bazaar.

To Business Men .- Save your money by purchasing your Blank Books at the East Bay News Room. dec14 FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co., No. 244 King

street, invite the attention of the ladies to their elegant stock of Tarletans, in all colors, which will be offered at greatly reduced prices. Cheilly's celebrated warranted Gloves only \$2.

IN MEMORIAM.

R. F. Maguire and Daniel Mahoney.

At the anniversary meeting of the Charleston Book and Ladder Company, No. 2, held on the evening of the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted : We are called upon to record and deplore the

untimely loss of two of our most efficient and valued members, who, in life, were of us, and, in soul and sentiment, with us.

R. F. Maguire has passed away forever from earth. He had scarce crossed the threshold of manhood and entered upon the duties of a faithful citizer, ere the cheek, which was rich with the hue of manly beauty, and the form, which denoted health and strength, withered 'neath the blighting hand of disease. His sufferings were borne with true Christian fortitude, and when his lamn of life burned low, and the golden have began to shudder, and the silver cord to untwine he gazed for the last time on the faces of the loving and loved ones, and his gentle spirit took its flight to the realms above, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are rest." Whilst a member of this company, he was distinguished by all those ennobling traits which mark and adorn the life of a true fireman. In the discharge of duty he was prompt and fearless; and as a of public progress in all beneficial matters. I of duty he was prompt and fearless; and as a am sorry that our means are so limited, as I comrade he was kind and faithful. Though his should advocate many noble public works familiar footsteps will no longer echo through our familiarfootsteps will no longer echo through our hall, though we will miss his cheerful face, which was wont to enliven our social gatherings, and though he will no longer mingle with the mem bers of this company, whose welfare was interwoven with every fibre of his heart, we shall ever

> revere and cherish his memory. We have yet another melanch ly duty to per form. Following close upon the interment of R. F. Maguire, we were summoned to convey to the tomb all that was mortal of Daniel Mahon ey, who, whilst a member of this organization, had endeared himself to all by his genial disposition and high sense of honor. With a character mild and unpretending, he united all the sterling qualities of manhood, and was never-known to shrink from the performance of any duty imposed upon

While we, in common with his relatives and friends, mourn his loss, struck down as he has been in the meridian of life, we cherish, however the consolatory hope that he has exchanged the trials and tribulations of this transitory vale for a mansion not made by human hands. Be it, therefore.

Resolved, That in the death of R. F. Maguire and Daniel Mahoney, this company has lost the services of two worthy and efficient members; that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the families of the deceased in the irreparable loss

families of the deceased in the irreparation was they have sustained.

Resolved, That blank pages in our Minute Book be dedicated to their memories, that a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be transmit-ed by the secretary to the nearest relatives of our late proi her members, and that they be published in the daily papers of the ciry.

JOHN BURKE, JR.,

Secretary C. H. and L., No. 2.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Pioneer Steam Fire Engine Company of Axmen, convened January 8th, 1872, the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Robert D. P. Drayton was

unanimous'y adopted:

But a short time since we as a company were called upon to pay the last tribute of respect to an old and honored member of our body, one whose declining years prevented an active participation in our duties, but whose character was known and revered among us.

Now death, which comes to all alike, admonishe us with another of his ever-recurring lessons, that with ennal pace he visits the dwelling of the old and the young alike. We mourn the decease of a young, energetic

and much esteemed active member of our body. He has been stricken down in the bloom of manhood, and we drop a tear of sadness over his newly made grave, as we realize the sadness of this affliction and feel the pain of a separation from the sympathy and usefulness of a beloved Courteous and kind to all with whom he was

associated; vigorous, prompt and active in the performance of his duty; a valuable friend and a useful fireman, the memory of Robert D. P. Drayton will be cherished by those who knew his vir tues, and especially by this company, of which he was so worthy a member, with affection and re-In order, therefore, to put on record some token

of our appreciation of those qualities in our departed brother which commanded our regard and endeared him to us, be it

endeared him to us, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Robert B. P. Drayton this company has been deprived of the services of a ready and willing freman and its members of a true and trusty friend.

Resolved, That a blank page in our minute book be inscribed to his memory, and the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

Extract from the Minutes. J. W. MCKENRY, Secretary. Belmbold's Buchu.

MANHOOD

IN THE

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but is

a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lus

tre eye, and emaciated form, show their banefu

infinence. It soon becomes evident to the observ-

er that some depressing influence is checking the

development of the body. Consumption is talked

of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school

and sent into the country. This is one of the

worst movements. Removed from ordinary di-

versions of the ever-changing scenes of the city

give zest to healthful and rural exer-se, thoughts

If the patient be a female the approach of the

menses is looked for with anxiety as the first

symptom in which nature is to show her saving

heek with the bloom of health. Alas I increas

tappetite has grown by what it fed on. The

energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and

vonderful period in which body and mind under-

go so fascinating a change from child to woman

is looked for in vain. The parent's heart bleeds

in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for

**HELMBOLD'S** 

EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES

OR EARLY INDISCRETION,

attended with the following symptoms: INDIS

POSITION TO EXERTION, LOSS OF POWER

LOSS OF MEMORY, DIFFICULTY OF BREATH:

ING. General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak

Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death,

Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of

Vision, Langor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscu-

lar System, often Enormous Appetite with Dys

peptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the

Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenances

and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back

Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots

flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion

and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mo

Nothing is more desirable to such patients that

solitude, and nothing they more dread, for fear

THESE SYMPTOMS, IF ALLOWED TO GO ON

-WHICH THIS MEDICINE INVARIABLY RE-

MOVES-SOON FOLLOW LOSS OF POWER

FATUITY AND EPILEPTIC FITS, IN ONE OF

During the Superintendence of Dr. WILSON at

the BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time

left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were

Who can say that their excesses are not fre-quently followed by those direful diseases, IN-

SANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the

INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by

Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of

these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most

melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance

is actually sodden and quite destitute; neithe

mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of

Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled.'

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an

invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Cures secret and delicate disorders in all their

stages, at little expense, little or no change in

diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is

pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its ac tion, free from all injurious properties, superse

ding Copaiba and all other nauseous Compounds.

**HELMBOLD'S** 

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope

to the physician and patient. This is the testi-

tions called Buchu, most of which are prepared

by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingre-

dients, and offered for sale at "less price" and

frequently injurious.

larger bottles," &c. They are unreliable and

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no

Other.

ROTTLES FOR \$650.

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in

all communications.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

Established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND

mony of all who have used or prescribed it. Beware of counterfeits and those cheap dec

the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan despair

of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.

of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnest

ness, no speoplation; but a hurried transition

from one question to another.

bility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society.

lower in diffusing the circulation and visiting the

are turned inwardly upon themselves.

YOUNG & RISING GENERATION

COTTON TIES, ON ACCOUNT OF ALL Will be sold THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the Unit d States Bonded Warehouse, Elliott street, on account of all concerned, 2000 bundles GOOCH COTTON TIES.

Conditions cash. jan11

Auction Sales -- This Dan.

By ADOLPH NIMITZ.

BUTTER, LABD, CHEESE &c.

Will be sold THIS DAY, the 11th instant, at
my Store, No. 209 East. Bay, at 9 o'clock pre-

75 packages BUTTER, in firking and tobs

By JEFFORDS & CO.

HIVE HUNDRED BOXES SCALED.

Will be sold THIS DAY, in front of their stores,

500 boxes Extra Scaled HERRINGS. jan11

By JEFFORDS & CO.

jan11

10 tubs Lard 10 boxes Cheese — bbls. Pig Hams, Shoulders an 1 Strips.

By WM. McKAY.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE to close Consignment of Dry and Fancy Goods.

THIS DAY, at 10 e'clock, at No. 140 Meeting street, opposite Pavilion Hotel, will be sold without reserve,

The balance of consignments, consisting in part of:

SATINETS, Kerseys, Jeans, Ginghams, Prints, Shirtings, Alpacas, Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Hoslery, Gloves, Felt Hats, Elankets, Beady-made Clothing and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

Terms cash or city acceptance. janil By HOLMES & MACBETH.

Auctioneers.

TORE No. 318 KING STREET STORE No. 318 KING STREET.

Will be sold THIS MORNING, the 11th day of January, 1872, at the Old Postomice, at 11 evicek. That large and desirable located BRIUK STORE, situated on the east side of King street, next to Merchant's Hotel, and known as No. 318; bounded on north by lands now or late of Robt. Pennal, east by lands now or late of Robt. Pennal, east by lands now or late of Robt. Pennal, east by lands now or late effect Kerr Boyce, and west by King street, containing in front on King street, 22 feet, north 122 feet, east 22 feet, and south 122 feet, be the same more er less.

Terms—One-third cash; balance, in one and two years, oredit portion secured by bond or bonds of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises, with interest from day of sale; buildings to be insured and policy assigned. Purchaser to pay

Anction Bales -- Inture Waps.

insured and policy assigned. Purchaser to pay us for all necessary papers and stamps. ... janii

By J. FRASER MATHEWES. STATE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c

Will be sold at the corner of Spring and St streets, TO-MORROW, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
MAHGGANY TABLES, Sideboard, Bookcase
Mohair and Cane Rofas and Chairs, Bedsteads,
Crib, Bureaus, Washatands, Ottomans, Ice-house,
Window Shades, Carpets, Crockery, Curlety,
Cooking Stove, &c., &c.

Terms cash.

jan11

> By A. C. McGILLIVRAY, Auctioneer.

jan11

SMALL, COMFORTABLE DWELLING, 32 Henrietta street, north side, third east of Meeting street, at Auction. On THURSDAY next, 18th instant, at 11 Pelock, will be sold; The above desirable PROPERTY. Lot about 27 eet front by 112. Terms—One-half cash; and balance in one, two and three years; secured as usual.

By J. DRANTON FORD. RESIDENCE IN LIBERTY STREET. PESIDENCE IN LIBERTY STREET.

Will be sold at the east end of Broad street, near the Postoffice, on THURSDAY, the 18th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The RESIDENCE on the north side of Liberty, street, No. 14, being a two and a half story wooden building, on a high brick basement, containing two basement rooms, four square rooms and two attics, with tin roof. The Lot measures about 42 feet on Liberty street, 144 feet on east and west lines, and 40 feet on north or back lind, be the same more or less.

Terms—One-third cash; balance by bond-payable in one and two equal successive annual in-

same more or less.

Terms—One-third cash; balance by bond, payable in one and two equal successive annual instalments from day of sale, with interest semi-annually, secured by mortgage of property. Purchaser to keep Residence insured for amount of credit portion, and to assign the policy to mortgages. Purchaser to pay for pape, s and stamps. ian 11-thstu4 gagee. Purcha jan11-thetu4

> By J. DRAYTON FORD. Auctioneer.

Auctioneer.

CLEMENTINE H. BERNARD VS. RICHARD H. CAIN.
By virtue of the judgment of Hou. R. F. Graham, Judge of the First Circuit, in above case, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, instant, A. D. 1872, at the east end of Broad street, near the Postoffice, at 11 colock A. M., All that LOT OF LAND, situate on the northwest corner of Ruiledge avenue and Fishburn street, in the City of Charlesten, measuring and containing 108 feet on Ruiledge avenue by 430 feet on Fishburn street, 108 feet on Legare street, and 430 feet on the north line; butting to the east on Ruiledge avenue, to the south on Fishburn street, to the west on Legare street, and to the north on Lot E on a plat of land b-longing to the estate of T. N. Gadsden, executed by R. T. Payne, Surveyor, 18th March, 1843.

Terms—One-half cash, and the residue on a Terms—One-half cash, and the residue on: a credit of one grar, with interest from day of sale, secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to-pay for stamps and papers.

[3.1. BUINT, Retorac

By J. DRAYTON FORD. TALUABLE LANDS IN CLARENDON

VALUABLE LANDS IN CLARENDON COUNTY.

Will be sold near the Postoffice, at east end of Broad street, in Charleston, on TUESDAY, the leth January, at 11 o'clock A. M., by order of the Administrator of the Estate,
That valuable PLANTATION known as "SPRING PLAINS," on the Santee, at Nelson's Ferry, in Clarendon County. The property consists of 3750-acres of 3754 quality Corn, Cotton and Provision Land, and 1825 acres low Land, heavily timbered. This will present an opportunity of purchasing first-class Planting and Timber Lands at a low figure.

figure.
Terms—One-third cash; balance by bond of purchaser, payabe in one and two equal annual instalments from day of sile, with interest semi-annually, secured by mortgage of property. Purchaser to pay for papers and stamps.

J. DRATTON FORD, Broker, jane, 11, 16

No. 33 Broad street.

By R. M. MARSHALL & BRO.,

REFEREE'S SALE.

RESCULOTE OF JOHN H. TUCKER, deceased, against the Devisers and Legatess of J. H. TUCKER. Auctioneers,

By virtue of a decree made in this case, by the Honorable R. F. Graham, Judge of the First Circuit, I will offer for sale at public Auction, at the Old Postoffice, at the foot of Broad street.

in Charleston,
The following REAL ESTATE, tituate in Georgetown County, belonging to the Estate of the late
John H. Tucker, to wit:
The PLANTAT ON known as Will Brook; also,
the Plantation known as Litchdeld; also, the the Plantation known as Will Brook; also, the Plantation known as Litchfield; also, the Lands on sandy Island; also, the Plantation known as Glenmere; also; the Plantation known as Holly Grove; also the Plantation known as Moreland.

Moreland.

A more accurate description of these Plantations will be given in a future advertisement, and also the day of sale.

Terms—One third cash; remainder in one, two and three years, to be secured by bond or bonds of the purchasers, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per ansum, payable annually from the day of sale, and a morigage of the property purchased. Purchaser to pay Referee for papers and stamps.

SAMUEL LORD, Jr., Referee.

dec14-thstu

Educational. MOUNT ZION SCHOOL, WINNSBORO', S. C.

PRICE \$1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX

The Spring Session opens Monday, January 29, 1872. The course of instruction affords thorough preparation for any department of university study or for business life. The Virginia Military Institute has recently conferred upon this School an Annual Prize Scholarship, covering the entire course in that Institution.
Address M. M. FARROW,

KING'S MOUNTAIN MILITARY
session of the School year, 1872, will begin on the
1st of February, and end on the 30th of June.
TREMS.—For School expenses, i. e., Tultion,
Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Books, Stationery,
&c., \$135, payable in advance. Circulara containing full information may be obtained upon application to
dec9-stuth2mos

Principal and Proprietor.

Notices in Bankrupten. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CABOLINA.—in the matter of WITKOWEKY & HYAMS, Involuntary Hankrupts.—in Bankruptoy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WITKOWSKY & HYAMS, of Camden, in the County of Kershaw, and State of South Carolins, within sa'd District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their Creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Charleston, S. C., the third day of January, A. D. 1872.

DANIEL HAAS, jan4-th3

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST No. 101 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.